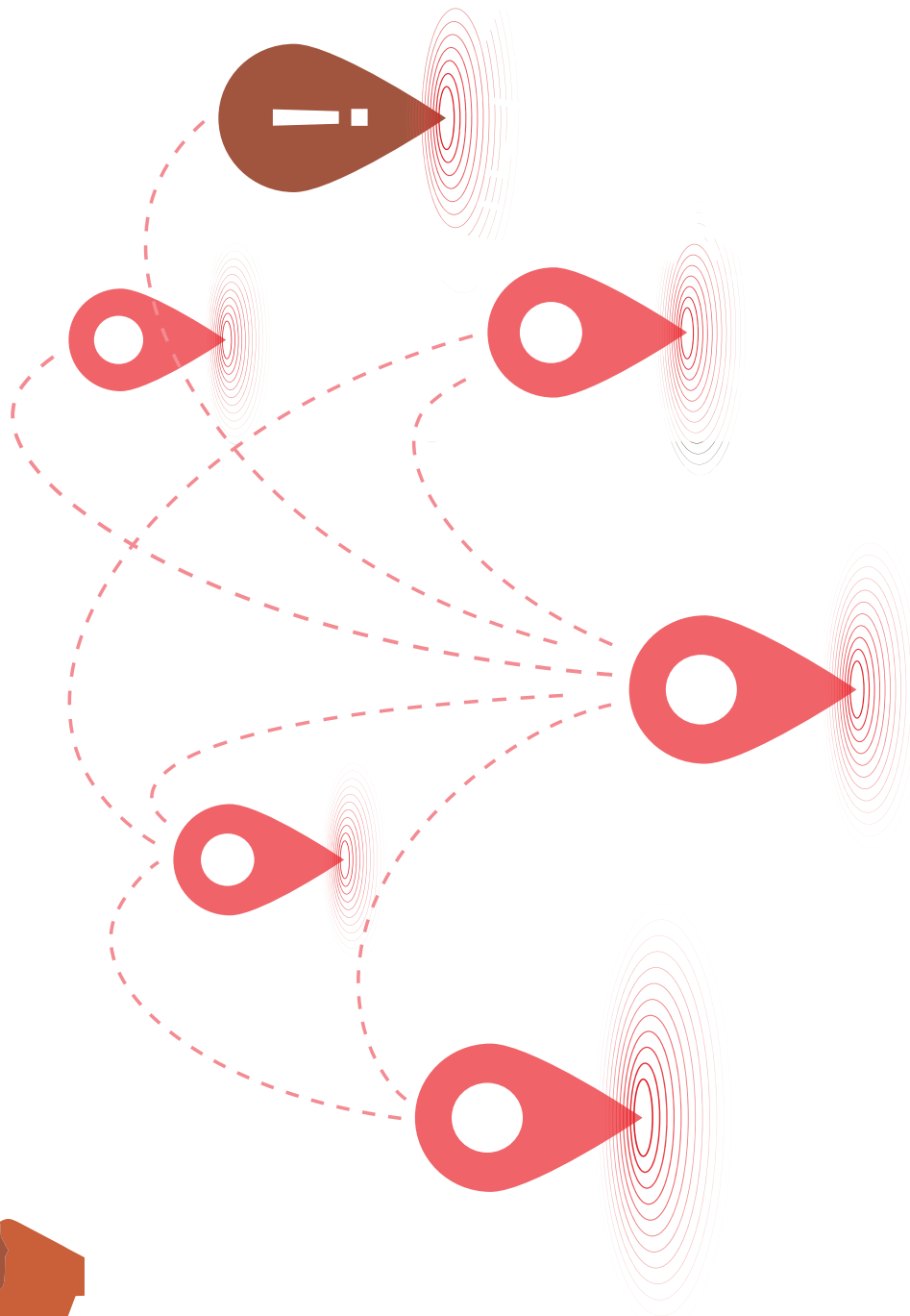




CONFLICT TRACKING AND ANALYSIS LAKE CHAD



- APRIL 2023



Conflict Highlights

Nigeria

As of the time of writing this report, attacks by NSAGs in Nigeria in April are relatively low compared to March in terms of terrorist/civilian fatalities and the total number of abductions. However, the pattern of attacks remains the same, as government forces and civilians remain the primary targets.

There were approximately a dozen reported attacks by NSAGs in the past three weeks, mainly by Boko Haram and ISWAP, across Lake Chad. Most of these attacks were carried out in Mathdaw village of Biu, Njimtilo, Pulka and Ajiri Mafa axis of Borno state, and Dabna, in the district of Hong L.G.A. of Adamawa.

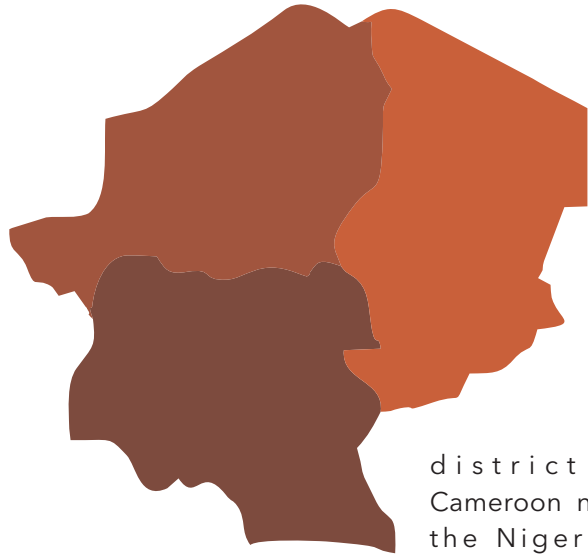
The Operation Hadin Kai troops of the MJTF also thwarted several terrorist attacks in their counterinsurgency operations in the region, killing scores of Boko Haram and ISWAP fighters. Some of the attacks repelled by the military include an attack on the 73 Battalion deployed around Njimtilo, near Maiduguri, a civilian quarters at Pulka, a military post in Ajiri Mafa, and a police station in Jakana, Kaga, all in Borno state.

Niger

There were only two reported NSAG attacks around the Mashegu and Munya districts of Niger. Also, according to official reports, about seven civilians were killed, and 26 were abducted in the attacks.

Cameroon

According to official reports, Boko Haram attacked many villages in the Mayo-Moskota



district of
Cameroon near
the Nigerian
border in Lake
Chad. The

attacks lasted over five days, claiming six civilian lives and two soldiers. Many houses were also destroyed, and several shops, farms and animal ranches were looted during the attacks. About twelve Boko Haram fighters were also killed in a counterattack by the MJTF troops.

An estimated 400 houses and shops were destroyed, and hundreds of civilians were rendered homeless due to the attacks. Most affected communities are now displaced in Mokolo, Moskuta and Koza towns around the Cameroon-Nigeria border. The Mayo Limani bridge connecting northern Cameroon and Southern Nigeria, destroyed in 2015 by Boko Haram, has been rebuilt and commissioned by the Cameroonian government.

The bridge's reopening was met with widespread jubulations by residents, especially business merchants and more troops were also deployed to guard the area from potential terrorist attacks.

A total of **60** terrorist-related fatalities (excluding unreported incidents) were reported between the first and second quarter of April 2023 across Lake Chad. These fatalities consist of 28 civilians (Cameroon- 6, Nigeria-15, and Niger-7), 30 NSAGs (Cameroon-12 and Nigeria-18) and two soldiers killed on the Cameroon-Nigeria border. Among the civilian fatalities is a pastor killed by Boko Haram in Mathdaw village of Biu Local Government Area of Borno state. There was only one reported kidnapping case this month in which 26 civilians were abducted in Niger.

Conflict Overview

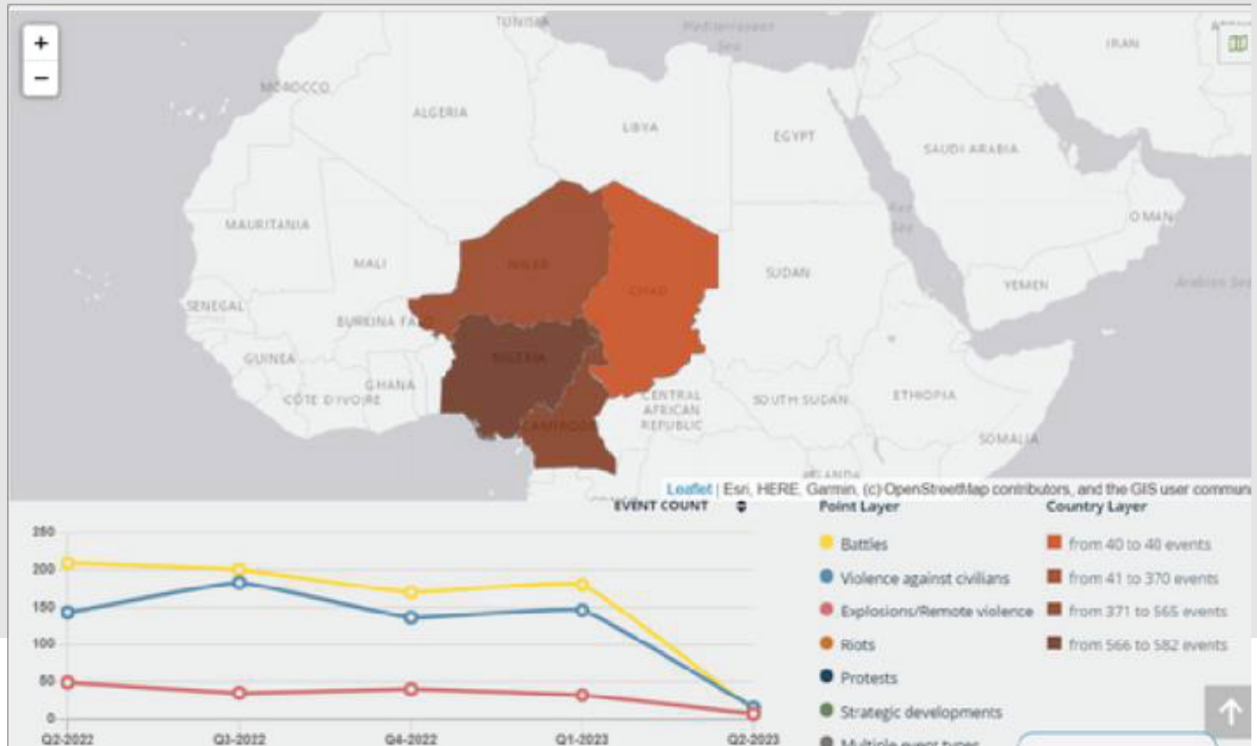
Total estimated number of NSAGs Attacks

Total Reported Fatalities

19



60

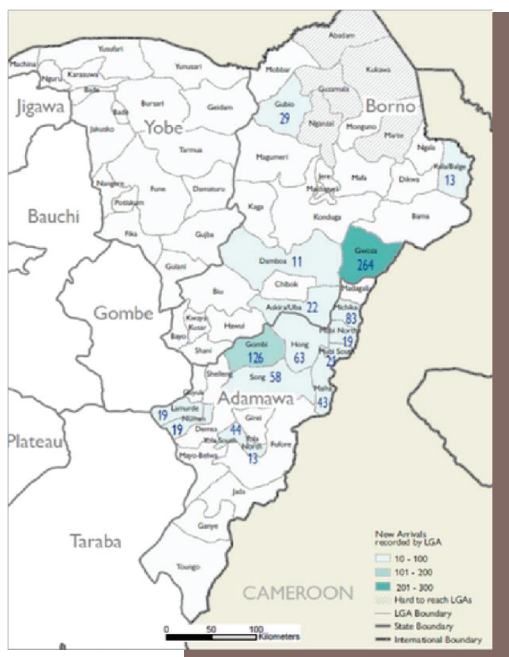


Overall, there is a decline in the number of fatalities and abductions in April compared to March, which has become a continuous trend over the past eight months resulting from improved aerial military offensives across the region.

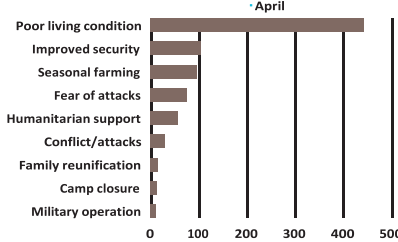
Nigeria’s northeast remains the most affected in the Lake Chad region, followed by Cameroon and Niger. There were no reported fatalities in Chad.

Humanitarian Crisis

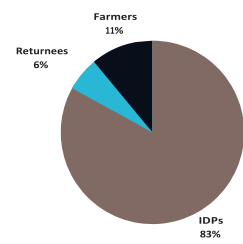
Population Displacement Map



Displacement Factors



Population Category



Eight hundred forty-three (843) people arrived in Adamawa and Borno states between the 10th and 16th of April 2023. The returnees spread across Gwoza, Damboa, Askira/Uba, Kala Balge, and Gubio LGAs of Borno state and in the Yola South, Gombi, Michika, Yola North, Lamurde, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Hong, and Maiha LGAs of Adamawa state.

Poor living conditions (52%), improved security (13%), seasonal farming (11%), and access to humanitarian support (9%) constitute the highest factors responsible for the movement of IDPs in northeastern Nigeria.